

LYCEUM

conditions than the insufficiency of the rolling stock. The railroads and the public are to blame. There has been no material addition to the total mileage in the last ten years, and the increase in tonnage has been enormous. The rolling stock was badly reduced and inadequate. The public had not given any thought or credit to the fact that on which credit could be allowed by the banks. Moral assistance was withheld because of railroad policies that did not permit the public to have corporations had made themselves a part of political activities, local, state and national. Then there were more or less strikes, and the government's operations, and the exploitation of utility properties for personal gain. Abuses were not general, but they were sufficient to bring about the disintegration of the country in disrepute, the good suffered with the evil. When the transportation lines were taken over by the government, they were left in a state of disrepair, and the day of the day. Unity in operation, the elimination of the long haul, and the merging of every mile of track and terminating in a single industry. It should be remembered in this connection that except for the motor truck which supplemented transportation by rail, and except for the great pipelines which conveyed oil for commercial purposes, we should not, in all probability have been able to throw our deciding strength into the attempt to discredit the federal operation of railroads during the years of grave emergency is unfair. In the case of those who are not in the business of railroads too much cannot be said in praise of those who directed this work, nor of the men who physically operated the lines under the discouraging conditions of the equipment. But all of this is water over the wheel. The problem of the railroads is still with us. The government and the public must unite in the determination to give the utmost good faith, to give thorough test to private ownership. The railroads have had their lesson. Government regulation is accepted now, but it is not sufficient to put out as a conserving process to the utility. Financial credit is necessary to physical rehabilitation and it should be sufficient for the periods of maximum activity. The government might, however, of the vast possibilities of supplementary service by water. The Great Lakes and St. Lawrence navigable waterways should be under the aegis of the government. About one-third of our states would be supplied with an outlet for every ton of their exports. The great ocean ports of entry is inspiring to contemplate. In the crop-moving period, the call on the railroads is staggering. Grain piles up in the elevators and the farmer, in the general, the farmer sells his product under the most unfavorable conditions. The trackage and the terminals in middle states particularly, are clogged with freight. The solution is inevitable. The solution would be simplified by utilizing the waterways. Freight from the accruing grain would be shipped to the coast by barge for the reason that the price of grain in this country is made by the Chicago market and it is determined by the price of grain in the price in the British metropolis is a little figure less the cost of transportation. The routing of these commodities by water would effect a saving of 10 to 15 per cent. The great barge canal would net just that much more,

NEEDED REFORMS.

For more than forty years before Woodrow Wilson was elected president in 1912, a reform of our banking and currency system had been urged. Under the old system we had been years after year deceived or abused by the stand-pat element of the republican party in obedience to orders. The control of money and interest was in the hands of a few favored groups who were thus able to dominate markets, regulate prices, favor friends, destroy rivals, precipitate panic and hand out in part through the financial, political and party outposts, be the real rulers of America. The Federal Reserve act was originated, advocated and made law by a group of men who were in Congress against the bitter protest of the Republican stand-paters, who most without exception voted against it. Among these men are the familiar names of Mr. Clegg, Mr. Capper and Mr. Smoot, the inside senate cabal responsible for the existing status in the leadership of their party. The new system was designed to be the most constructive monetary legislation in history. At a stroke it transferred the power over money and interest from the hands of a few to the hands of all. Instead of keeping of the people themselves and instead of one center to which all paid tribute, there are twelve citadels of power. There are now every citizen as an equal right and as an equal principle that the credit of American

business shall be free is the basis of administration. Every citizen should be alert to guard this great institution which is his guarantee of credit and credit is the basis of power in the hands of those who have never been its friends, and who by changes in a few obscure phrases could transmute it into a power more potent than it ever has been for good. It is almost unnecessary to speak of the federal reserve system in connection with the war, for it is the primary factor in the consecration of our manhood and womanhood itself, the greatest factor was the marshalling into one of the greatest armies in the history of the stupendous wealth of America. To those of vision who look out beyond our shores into that commercial world, the federal reserve system is entitled to enter in a time of peace as a potent power of the federal reserve system can be seen promoting in every quarter of the globe an ever-widening circle of commerce. Our navy alone has a merchant marine fleet of 11,000,000 tons aggregate, every ship flying the American flag and carrying the American flag and the goods of mill and mine and factory and farm. This would seem to be a guarantee of continued prosperity. Our commerce with the world is a credit, however, in foreign parts, should be enlarged and under the federal reserve system, banks should be established in every country, and the world be impressed also, with the importance of improving, if not reorganizing our consular service. The increase in foreign trade would seem to demand it. Our ambassadors to foreign countries have had assigned to them a military and a naval attaché. The staff should be increased and made more efficient. It is of the government whose exclusive duty would be to make observation and report development and improvement in international and economic problems generally.

FEDERAL BUREAUS

Government bureaus during the war had close contact with the business organizations of the country. That experience resulted in the movement toward reorganization along purely business lines. The advantages of a democracy in government need not be recounted. But the disadvantages of a democracy involves the disadvantage of disbursements, authorized by the law-making power without sufficient knowledge of the need of the service, or the possibilities of extravagance. The answer to this is the budget system. No successful business enterprise of any size can operate without it. For the same reason, without unit, and the States as well, must determine appropriations without determining the difference between necessary and unnecessary expenditures. Many of the states have adopted a budget system, and with a such a limited responsibility has been entered, and economies have been effected. The same can be done by the federal government. The system will reveal at once if it does in the state a vast surplussage of employees. It weakens individual interest, encourages greater effort, and gives opportunity for the removal of those who are inefficient. It develops a normal course of least resistance, develops in government bureaus a standard, which retains progress. When the economy is made, pay should be commensurate with the work. Federal departments whose ramifications touch the country generally, have a valuable men to business. This has been badly illustrated by the post office, railway mail service and other branches.

I am convinced after considerable experience with the project that the expense of the government would be reduced if the government were reduced to a maximum of four billion dollars, including sinking fund and interest on the

of nations, we should at the same time diminish our cost for armament. To continue expenditures in the war of the navy department on a scale that would give us pre-eminence in the league is assured, would tend to be a very definite refutation of the advantages of the world plan which it possesses. An appealing fundamental principle of the method, is the reduction of armaments. We cannot afford to do it, unless other nations do likewise. If we do not, hundreds of millions of dollars must be spent on armaments. If we go in, and I believe we people will insist on it, then we can count on economies.

THE NEW FACTORY.

Since the last mass convention of the two great parties, a world-war has been fought, historic, unprecedented.

For many, many months, civilization has been in the balance. In the decision of that battle, the fate of the pair of nations, the fate of the world, and that of world dictator was inevitable, and that henceforth men and women who had lived in freedom would be ruled as slaves, the face of the law a sword of millions of men, the very soul of America was touched never before with a fear that our liberties were to be taken away. What America did in that hour, no history is known of all men. History will proclaim it—poets will find it an inspiration throughout the ages. And the platform of the line in the Republican platform for the year 1916 is a platform of pride, or recites our national

superbly effective, that conserved food and fed the world—that carried nourishment to the very front trench in the face of hell's furies—that nursed the wounded and the dying—was the dark death in the dark shelter of the night—that inspired business men, artisans of all parties to work in harmony? What of the millions of men who were the backbone of the nation—religious and otherwise, who stood in the ranks as firm as soldiers overseas, undivided by things they once quarreled about? What of the gods of the earth, the gods of the faith of our fathers as sufficient to meet the storms of time? Why the sneer at labor with the veiled charge that it was a mere slacker. The spectacle of a man, once known as a great, a revered man, that the Republican leaders who have taken charge of their party and nominated its candidate, are no more possessed of the spirit of the age than the man who was with them when they precipitated a revolution within the rank and file of a great organization. If further proof were needed, the action of the present congress supports it. No man can be a prophet when he is cited. Money and time were wasted in seeking to make a military triumph an odious chapter in history—and yet is it not significant that after the war was over, the only thing that was nothing revealed in that vast enterprise, carrying billions of dollars in expense, upon which they could base even a whisper of dishonesty?

MEXICAN SITUATION.
The Mexican situation, trying to our patience for years, begins to show signs of improvement. Not the least of the things that have contributed to it, is a realization by the people of that country, that we have neither the lust for their domain, nor disposition to disturb their sovereign rights. Peace smiles upon the border and incentive to individual effort seems to be making a national aspiration.

DEBT TO YANKS.

Many citizens have made the republic emblem have the meaning of which is a sustained gratitude. The richest traditions of our land are woven from historic threads that tell the bravery of our men and the devotion of our women. We make the first impressions of history upon the minds of our children and bind the hearts of generations to the memory of our men by the performance of our soldiers in the late war be surpassed. From farm, forest and factory they gathered together in the training camps—from the mountains to the plains, their hands were calloused by labor, others whose shoulders showed the stoop of office lamp—the blood of many nations was in their veins. They came from the mountains, from the front trench in Europe back to the first day in training. We must not forget that war breaks into the plans of young men and the first chapter of their life is in a sense more important than any calculation later on. In college and shop—in every place where they live they are preparing for their careers. Thousands of them by the circumstances of injury or the disturbance of domestic conditions which war always brings, were compelled to change their plans for the rest of life. We owe a debt to those who died and to those the honored dead left dependent. We owe a debt to the living who are unable to realize that considerable compensation for those also who lost much by the break in their material hopes and aspirations. The genius of the nation's mind is the one that has the power to inspire intensive thoughtful effort to assist those who saved our all. I feel deeply that the rehabilitation of our war veterans is one of the most vital issues before the people and I, as a candidate, pledge myself and my party to those young Americans to do all in our power to secure for them without unnecessary delay, the immediate training which is so necessary to fit

on his own words, is that the government of this country, so far as it is embodied in the executive, should be what he pleased to call a "disinterested government." In contrast with the exercise by the president of his own best final judgment under the responsibility assumed by him, I consider the views of others, of course, in arriving at that final judgment, but not recognizing no group of any kind as the arbiter of the president's performance of the particular duties in question, and not subject to impeachment, as he is, in case of serious dereliction, by the people, in the discharge of those duties. The latter is the conception of the presidency held by Washington, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, and I think it is the most pertinent in political and personal freedom under the constitution. It is the conception held by Lincoln and Grant, and I think it is the best, and all other presidents of the past, to whom history has assigned a significant place in the normal growth of our free institutions. It is the conception of the responsibility to which, in case of success of the Democratic party in the coming election, my own best efforts shall be dedicated, with the full knowledge that the President, in Power above, to the people of the United States as a whole, and to the sacred oath of allegiance to the constitution, will be able to give to the country will always be, a useful place for parties in the conduct of a free government, but any theory of a "government by parties," which may well be, as solemn sequestration of personal responsibility, or alter its traditional direction and turn it toward party or faction, can only accentuate the possible disadvantages. I am sincerely grateful to the Democratic party for the opportunities of public service which it has afforded me, and for the willingness to which I have been able to respond.

to extend those opportunities to a still greater field, but I am glad to say that it has always recognized that most of the people of this country are a whole, and has in no case attempted to interfere, under pretext of party responsibility, with my right of progress in doing the best I can, in the performance of those duties.

ABOUT EDUCATION.

There must be an awakened interest in education. The assumption that all things are all right is an error. There is a real crisis in education. The idea that because our school system generally is satisfactory, and in most instances excellent, that sufficient progress is being made, is a delusion. It reveals two startling things, one, a growing declination in the ranks of teachers and one that million illiterates. It is a truth that the illiterates are foreign born. The army of instructors has been more or less demoralized through financial temptations. The public schools are getting much better. We owe too much to the next generation to be remiss in this matter. Very satisfactory progress is being made in several lines in the teaching of native-born illiterates. The moonlight school in Kentucky has in fact, become a historic institution. The practice has spread to other countries. The ranks of noble men and women are rendering great service. There should be no encroachment by the federal government on the control of the healthful, reasonable, individualistic American national life that has enabled the citizens of this republic to think for themselves, and besides, state and local governments are being so well supplied by anything approaching dependence. The central government, however, can inventory the possibilities of progressive education, and in helpful ways, encourage and enlarge public interest in this subject.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

There will be no attempt in this

foresters to create a refreshed and refreshing atmosphere in life. We want to forget war and be free from the burden of thought of its possibility in the future. We want to be young and the dew of a new morning. We want happiness in the land, the feeling of the square deal among men and between man and nature. We do not to be interfered with by a purchased preference. We want a change from the old world of yesterday where the unfortunate and the unfortunate people were pawns on the chessboard of war. We want a change from the old industrial world where the man who has no money is no man, and where he has his only lot and portion. But how are we to make the change? Which way shall we go? We stand at the crossroads of the future, and we must choose which to follow. One leads to higher citizenship, a freer expression of the individual and a fuller life for all. The other leads to reaction, the rule of the few over the many, and the restriction of the average man's chances to grow upward. Cunning devices backed by unlimited prodigal expenditures will lead to the end of the line. But I have an abiding faith that the pitfalls will be avoided and the right road chosen. The leaders of the opposition will lead us back to the country "back to normal." This can only mean the so-called normal of former administrations, the outstanding features of which were the purchase of farm products and a small wage for a long day of labor. My vision does not turn backward to the "normal" ruled by the senatorial oligarchy, but to the future which will make a normal opportunity to cultivate a higher stature amidst better environment than that of the past. Our vision is not backward, but forward, with its progress and its eternal promise of better things. The opposition stands in the skyline of the setting sun, of a long backward, to the old days of reaction.

I accept the nomination of our party, obedient to the Divine Sovereignty of all peoples, and hopeful that by trust in Him the way will be shown for helpful service.

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Music Lovers' Attention

Be at the Community Service Offices, 3rd floor Utah National Bank Bldg., at 7:30 Monday evening. For further information phone 82.—Advertisement—

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Retrial Ordered in Irrigation Contests

The case of the Huntsville Irrigation association against Peter Roll and others, in which the plaintiffs sought to have the defendant restrained from diverting water from the south fork of Ogden river, was remanded to the lower court for retrial in a remittitur returned to the district court this morning from the state supreme court.

The decision was handed down by Justice Thurman and concurred in by Justices Corfman, Frick, Weber and Gideon.

The lower court found that the defendant was entitled to four second feet of water, but the irrigation company appealed, claiming prior right and was upheld.

The question whether the defendant also had primary right to the extent of four second feet of water on an equal basis with the plaintiff was purposely left undetermined, the decision stated, and will be fought out in the lower court.

—oo—

Hear the Hawaiian Singers



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life in perilous un

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on a platform or its spoken interpretation, by the candidate of that party. As his first means of information, he could not find a syllable telling him that the United States and the world had saved the world. How ungenerous, how ungracious all of us, how unfair that a mere group of leaders should so demean themselves as to attempt to destroy the memory of McKinley and Roosevelt.

The discourtesy to the president is a affair of political intrigue. History will make it odious. As well might it be said that the president was a coward of the war. One fell in the breach in the strength of the other was broken by the enormous labors of his office. But there were ignored—the men and

should not even attempt to portray. They demonstrated not only willingness but capacity. They hoped win the war, and they are entitled to the fruits of justice now as they had. Their intuition, their sense of the humanitarianism in government, their unquestioned progressive spirit will be helpful in problems that require public judgment. They are entitled to the privilege of voting on the matter of right and because they will be helpful in maintaining wholesome and patriotic policy. It requires but a little more of the national amendment and thus bring long-delayed justice. I have the same earnest hope as our platform expresses, that some one of the remaining states

It's Not His Fault He Didn't Run, Too

POP! POP! A GIFF BOY GOT KICKED OUT OF THE WHITE HOUSE AND WE'VE GOT AN AMBROSE HERE.

WHERE'DESPERATE AMBROSE DIDN'T RUN TO?

POP! POP! POP!

made under reactionary auspices will carry with it the confidence of the country. If I were asked to name instances during these trying days the first essential consideration would be every other consideration, the respectability of the government. It would be nothing more or less than a calamity if the next administration were elected under corrupt auspices. There is unrest in the country, and the people are looking for a trying experience. The European war before it engulfed us, aroused every racial throb in a nation of composite citizenship. The conflict in which we participated was a bitter one, and every community and thousands upon thousands of homes were touched by tragedy. The inconveniences incidental

IS ATE SE, HE O?

NO HE DIDN'T RUN. JUST US RAN

JUST US

ONE-
MILL

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OFFA ME

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7. 3. 4. BROODISTS EVER/WHEN